



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

II. *Solutio Problematis à Dom^{no} G. G. Leibnitio, Geometris Anglis nuper propositi. Per Brook Taylor, LL. D. & R. S. Secr.*

CUM Dom. G. G. *Leibnitius* nuper defunctus, in controversiâ jampridem ortâ circa inventionem Methodi Fluxionum, (quam is Differentialem vocare maluit, sibi que pertinaciter appropriari nifus est,) nihil omnino responsi dederit argumentis, quibus inclyti istius Inventi gloria Dom^{no} *Newtono* vendicatur; en tandem, hortante Dom^{no} *Joh. Bernoulli*, Problema *Geometris Anglis* solvendum proposuit; quo scilicet vires eorum in Methodo istâ experiretur; quasi Problematis istius Solutioni si cæteri istius Nationis deprehendantur impares, rectè concludatur, nec ipsum *Newtonum*, qui, fatente etiam *Leibnitio*, ab hujusmodi contemplationibus jam jure immunis esse debet, olim fuisse parem inventioni istius Methodi. Sive Problema solvatur, sive insolutum maneat, nihil exinde consequetur quod *Newtonum* afficiat; nec istis certè *Leibnitii* Favoribus, qui Problematis solutionem etiamnum continenter efflagitant, jus ullum est nos ad certamen ingeniorum tantâ cum licentiâ provocandi; adeoque Problema eorum jure merito negligi posset. Verùm ne aliquando exinde occasionem triumphandi arripiant, si hoc Problema maneat ab *Anglis* omninò intactum, ipse, Geometra longè non summi inter nostrates subsellii, inducor, ut solutionem edam qualem qualem Problematis, nec usu, nec difficultate adeò insignis.

Problema à *Leibnitio* primò propositum, ita fuit intellectum quasi nihil aliud requisitum fuisset, quam ut secarentur ad angulos rectos Hyperbolæ Conicæ iisdem Centro & Verticibus descriptæ. Verùm cum illi nuncia-

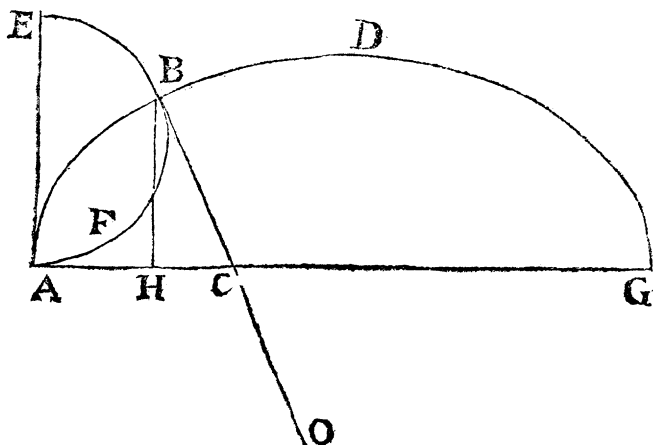
tum fuerat hunc casum à quibusdam *Anglis* fuisse illicò solutum, rescripsit, non solutionem casus particularis, sed generalem requiri. Quo factum est ut solutiones istæ particulares non editæ fuerint; verùm in Transactiōe Philosophicâ N° 347. subinde prodiit Solutio maximè generalis. Sed nec illâ contenti fuerunt *Leibnitius* & Fauctores ejus, quin illam derisui habuère, quasi qui illam excogitaverat non potuisset eam ad casum specialem applicare. Si nondum viderint quomodo ex illâ æquationes sint deducendæ, id profectò illorum imperitiæ tribuendum erit. Paulò ante *Leibnitii* obitum prodiit tandem Problema sequens; quod quidem diversimodè solvi potest, premendo vestigia Solutionis generalis modò citatæ, sed quod in præsentia solvimus ut sequitur.

Problema.

Super rectâ *AG* tanquam axe, ex puncto *A* educere infinitas Curvas, qualis est *ABD*, ejus naturæ, ut radii Osculi, in singulis punctis *B* & ubique ducti, *BO* secentur ab axe *AG* in *C*, in datâ ratione, ut nempe sit *BO* ad *BC* ut 1 ad *n*.

Deinde construendæ sunt Trajectoriæ *EBF* primas Curvas *ABD* normaliter secantes.

Solutionis



Solutionis Pars prima;

Nempe Inventio Curvarum secundarum ABD.

1. **D**Ucâ ordinatâ BH ad axem AG normali, sint, Abscissâ $AH=z$, Ordinata $HB=x$, Curva $AB=v$. Tum per Methodum Fluxionum directam erit $BC=\frac{\dot{v}}{\dot{z}}x$, & fluente uniformiter v , $BO=\frac{\dot{v}x}{\dot{z}}$. Unde per conditionem Problematis fit $BO \left(\frac{\dot{v}x}{\dot{z}} \right) : BC \left(\frac{\dot{v}}{\dot{z}}x \right) :: 1 : n$; adeoque $\ddot{z}x - n\dot{z}\dot{x} = 0$.

2. Collatâ hâc æquatione cum formulâ Fluxionum secundâ, in calce *Prop. 6. Methodi Incrementorum*, invenitur $\dot{z}x^{-n} = \dot{v}x^{-n}$; existente α linea data, per cujus valorem potest Curva ABD accommodari conditioni alicui Problematis annexæ.

3. Pro \dot{v} scripto ipsius valore $\sqrt{x^2 + \dot{z}^2}$, migrat æquatio $\dot{z}x^{-n} = \dot{v}x^{-n}$ in hanc $\dot{z} = \frac{x\dot{x}}{\sqrt{\alpha^{2n} - x^{2n}}}$. Unde datur z ex datâ x , per quadraturam Curvæ cujus abscissâ existente x est ordinata $\frac{x^n}{\sqrt{\alpha^{2n} - x^{2n}}}$.

4. Sint σ & τ numeri integri, vel affirmativi vel negativi, tales ut sit Curvarum isto modo provenientium simplicissima, ea cujus est Abscissa y , & Ordinata $y^{\frac{1-n+2\sigma n}{2n}} \times \overline{\alpha - y}^{\tau - \frac{1}{2}}$; tum erit ea omnium Curvarum simplicissima, per quarum Quadraturam datur Abscissâ z ex datâ Ordinatâ x .

5. Est Curva ABD Geometrica, quoties pro n sumitur reciprocum numeri cujuscvis imparis.

6. In prædictis Curvam ABD consideravimus ut versus axem AG concavam, quo in casu maxima ordinata x æqualis est lineæ datæ α , quam Parametrum Curvæ commodè vocare licet. Et in hoc casu Curva actu occurret Axi. Unde fluente ipsius $\frac{x x^n}{\sqrt{\alpha^{2n} - x^{2n}}}$ debitè sum-

ptâ, hoc est, ita ut simul evanescant z & x , transibit Curva per punctum datum A , sicut postulat Problema.

7. Sed si quærat Curva ABD , quæ sit versus axem convexa, ad eundem modum pervenietur ad æquationem

$z = \frac{\alpha^n x}{\sqrt{x^{2n} - \alpha^{2n}}}$; quæ etiam ex æquatione priori derivari potest mutando signum ipsius n . Et in hoc casu est curva ABD Geometrica, quoties pro n sumitur reciprocum cujuscvis numeri parisi.

In hoc verò casu Ordinata omnium minima x æqualis est Parametro α ; adeoque Curva nusquam occurrit Axi. Quare limitatur Problema ad casum priorem.

8. Ex præmissis facilè colligitur Curvas omnes ABD esse inter se similes, & circa punctum datum A similiter positas, lateribus earum homologis existentibus proportionalibus Parametris α .

Solutionis Pars altera;

Nempe Inventio Curvæ secantis

9. Ex § 2. fit $v : z :: \alpha^n : x^n$. Sed est $BC : BH :: v : z$, Unde fit $BC : BH :: \alpha^n : x^n$. Ex conditione verò Problematis est BC tangens Curvæ quæsitæ EBF . Quare si jam sumantur $AH(z)$ & $BH(x)$ pro coordinatis Curvæ EBF , Curvâ ipsâ EB existente r , erit, per Meth. Flux. direct. $r : -x :: (BC : BH ::) \alpha^n : x^n$. Unde fit $\frac{x^n}{\alpha^n} = \frac{-x}{r}$.

10. In Curva ABD finge æquationem $z = \frac{x x^n}{\sqrt{a^{2n} - x^{2n}}}$ transformari in æquationem signis radicalibus non affectam $z = A x \frac{x^n}{a^n} + B x \frac{x^{3n}}{a^{3n}} + \text{etc.}$ Tum regrediendo

ad Fluente fiet $z = \frac{1}{n+1} A \frac{x^{n+1}}{a^n} + \frac{1}{3n+1} B \frac{x^{3n+1}}{a^{3n}} + \text{etc.}$

coefficiente novâ introductâ nullâ, quoniam per conditionem Problematis debent simul nasci z & x . Hinc vice $\frac{x^n}{a^n}$ substituto ipsius valore $\frac{-x}{r}$ in § 9 invento, fit

$z = \frac{1}{n+1} A x \frac{-x}{r} + \frac{1}{3n+1} B x \frac{-x^3}{r^3} + \text{etc.}$ quæ æquatio

fluxionalis est primi gradûs ad Curvam quæsitam EBF . Revocatur autem ad formulam simpliciore in terminis numero finitis, modo sequenti.

11. Fluat uniformiter r , & existente a quantitate non fluente, fit $\frac{-x}{r} = \frac{s^n}{a^n}$. Substituto hoc valore ipsius $\frac{-x}{r}$ in æquatione novissimè inventâ, atque ductâ æquatione in $\frac{s}{x}$, transformatur ea in hanc $\frac{s}{x} = \frac{1}{n+1} A \frac{s^{n+1}}{a^n} + \frac{1}{3n+1} \times B \frac{s^{3n+1}}{a^{3n}} + \text{etc.}$ Unde capiendo Fluxiones fit $\frac{\dot{s}x + s\dot{x} - s\dot{x}}{x^2} = \dot{s} \frac{s^n}{a^n} + B \dot{s} \frac{s^{3n}}{a^{3n}} = \frac{\dot{s} s^n}{\sqrt{a^{2n} - s^{2n}}}$. Quod ultimum constat ex

Analogia Serierum $A x \frac{x^n}{a^n} + \text{etc.}$ & $A s \frac{s^n}{a^n} + \text{etc.}$ Hinc pro s & \dot{s} substitutis eorum valoribus ex æquatione $\frac{-x}{r} = \frac{s^n}{a^n}$ collectis, elicitur æquatio $n x^2 z z - x x z z - n x x \dot{z}^2 - \dot{x} \dot{x} x^2 = 0$. Quæ ad Fluxiones primas revocatur modo sequenti.

12. In termino ultimo $-\ddot{x} \dot{x} x^2$ vice $\ddot{x} \dot{x}$ scripto ipsius valore $-zz$, & æquatione deinde applicata ad z , fit $\dot{x} x^2 z - \ddot{x} x z - n x x z + x x \ddot{z} = 0$. Quæ æquatio in x^{n-1} ducta est Fluxio æquationis $-x x^{n-1} z + x^{1-n} z = a^{1-n} r$; existentibus a & r non fluentibus. Est ergo $-\dot{x} x^{n-1} z + x^{1-n} \dot{z} = a^{1-n} r$, seu $z x - z x \times a^{n-1} = \dot{x} x^n$, æquatio fluxionalis primi gradûs ad Curvam quæsitam EBF .

13. In istâ autem æquatione est a valor Ordinatæ BH , quando incidit punctum H in punctum A .

14. Haud proclive est æquationem $z x - z x \times a^{n-1} = r x^n$, manente n in terminis generalibus, revocare ad æquationem Fluente tantum involventem, vel ad quadraturam Curvarum. Sed puncta curvæ EBF possunt commodè inveniri per descriptionem Curvæ ABD , & Curvæ cujusdam Geometricæ. Per Geometricam hic intelligo Curvam, cujus æquationem non ingrediuntur Fluxiones, nec fluentes in Indicibus dignitatum. Secetur enim Curva ABD , cujus Parameter sit a , in B , à Curvâ geometricâ cujus æquatio est $a a^n x^n - z a^n x^n = x a^n \sqrt{a^{2n} - x^{2n}}$; atque erit punctum illud intersectionis B ad unam ex Trajectoriis quæsitis, nempe quæ transit per punctum E , existente $AE = a$ & normali ipsi AG .

15. Hinc si ABD sit Curva Geometrica, erit etiam EBF geometrica.

Scholium. Potest & alio modo inveniri æquatio $z x - z x \times a^{n-1} = r x^n$. Nam certâ quâdam Analyâ quam nunc celare statuo, inveni æquationem $\frac{a}{x} = \frac{r r}{r r + x x}$. Quâ comparatâ cum æquatione $\frac{x^n}{a^n} = \frac{-x}{r}$ (§ 9) eliminando a & a , tandem pervenitur ad prædictam æquationem $z x - z x \times a^{n-1} = r x^n$.

Exemplum.

Exemplum. Ad demonstrationem Solutionis nostræ suffecerit exemplum simplicissimum. Sit itaque $n=1$; quo in Casu est ABD semicirculus diametro AG descriptus, atque est EBF item semicirculus descriptus diametro AE . Est autem in hoc Casu $\frac{\dot{x}x^n}{\sqrt{a^{2n}-x^{2n}}} = \frac{\dot{x}x}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}$. Unde

in § 3. fit $\dot{z} = \frac{\dot{x}x}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}$; adeoque $z = a - \sqrt{a^2-x^2}$, quæ æquatio est ad Circulum diametro $AG=a$ descriptum, ut fieri debuit. Item pro n scripto 1, æquatio $\dot{z}x - z\dot{x} \times a^{n-1} = \dot{r}x^n$ (§ 12.) migrat in hanc $\dot{z}x - z\dot{x} = \dot{r}x$. Unde exterminando r ope æquationis $\dot{r}r = \dot{x}x + \dot{z}z$, fit $\frac{2\dot{z}z x - \dot{x}z^2}{x^2} = -\dot{x}$; adeoque regrediendo ad Fluentes $\frac{\dot{z}z}{x} = -x + a$, quæ æquatio est ad Circulum diametro $AE=a$ descriptum, ut etiam fieri debuit.

III. *Extract of a Letter of Dr. Chr. Hunter, M.D. to Dr. J. Woodward, R. S. S. from Durham, giving an Account of a Roman Inscription, lately dug up in the North of England; with some Historical and Chronological Remarks thereon.*

THE Inscription which comes herewith, (Fig. II.) was dug up, two Years ago, in the Roman CASTRUM, near Lancaster: The Inscription is very legible, and gives me reason to hope, a Search after the first Fortifying this Place will not be unnecessary; especially, being able to fix the Time of Gordian's Repair-